KRASNYY, L.I.

A diagram of the geological and structural subdivision of the Okhotsk Sea and of the bordering folded structures. Dokl.AN SSSR 107:135-138 Mr '56. (MIRA 9:7)

1.Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut. Predstavleno akademikom N.S.Shatskim.
(Okhotsk, Sea of--Geology)

KRASNYY, L.I.

AUTHOR: None Given

5-6-9/42

TITLE: Chronicle of the Activity of the Geologic Section (Khronika deyatel'nosti geologicheskoy sektsii)

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' Moskovskogo Obshchestva Ispytateley Prirody, Otdel Geologicheskiy, 1957, # 6, -- 115-118 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The following reports were delivered in the Geologic Section from 1 March to 4 June 1957:

L.I. Krasnyy on the "Mongolian-Okhotsk Geosynclinal Region and Its Place in the Structure of Eastern Asia"; A.A. Bogdanov, M.V. Muratov and V. Ye. Khain on "Some Problems in Geology of Czechoslovakia According to Impressions from a Geological Excursion"; V.I. Samodurov on "Tectonics of the North-Eastern Region Near the Aral Sea"; V.S. Zhuravlev on"Tectonic Nature of Regional Gravitational Peaks of the Caspian Sineclise"; N.F. Balukhovskiy on the "Nature (Theory) of Geologic Cyclicity"; A.V. Solov'yev on "Genetic Types of Petroleum and Origination of Oil Deposits of North-Eastern Sakhalin"; G.I. Makarychev on "Stratigraphy of Proterozoic and Lower-Paleozoic Deposits of the Bol'shoy Karatau"; I.S. Chumakov on "New Data on the Geologic Structure of the Leninogorsk Depression in the Rudnyy Altai"; G.P. Leonov on "Principal Problems in the Stra-

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tigraphy of the Paleogene of the Russian Plateau"; S.V. Semikhatova on "Some Problems in the Stratigraphy of the Lower Part of the Lower-Carboniferous System"; S. Ye. Kolotukhina on "Facies of the Lower-Carboniferous System in the Karatau"; V. Ye. Khain, S.L. Afanas'yev, Yu. K. Burlin, Ye. A. Gofman, M.G. Lomize and V.G. Rikhter on "New Data on the Geology of the North-Western Caucasus", and B.P. Zhizhchenko on a "Draft of the Unified Stratigraphic Scheme of Paleogene and Neogene Deposits".

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Krasnyy, L. I.

AUTHOR: Krasnyy, L.I. 5-6-15/42

TITLE: Mongolian-Okhotsk Geosynclinal Region and its Place in the Structure of Eastern Asia (Mongolo-Okhotskaya geosinklinal'naya oblast' i yeye mesto v strukture Vostochnoy Azii)

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' Moskovskogo Obshchestva Ispytateley Prirody, Otdel Geologicheskiy, 1957, # 6, pp 128-129 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author lists several stages of intensive sinking and accumulation of sediments in the long and complicated history of development of the Mongolian-Okhotsk geosynclinal region.

This region represents a combination of the inherited and superimposed types of geosynclinal development. The inheritance consists in that the strike of the Lower-Sinian, Lower-Cambrian and Middle-Paleozoic depressions approximately coincides with the strike of the Mesozoic depressions; the superposition manifests itself in that geosynclinal stages are separated by the long stages of geoanticlinal regime.

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VERESHCHAGIN, V.N.; KRASNYY, L.I.

Conference on the fuification of stratigraphic plans of the Far East. Sov. geol. no.62:170-181 '57. (MIRA 11:6)

1.Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut.
(Far East--Geology, Stratigraphic)

Krasnyy, L.I.

AUTHORS: Krasnyy, L. I., Smirnov, A. M. 20-3-32/52

TITLE: A Geological-Structural Diagram of USSR Far East and Contiguous Territories to the South (Geologo-strukturnaya skhema Dal'nego Vostoka SSSR i sopredel'nykh s yuga territoriy)

PERIODICAL: Doklady AN SSSR, 1957, Vol. 117, Nr 3, pp. 473-475 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The structural connections of the southeastern part of the USSR and the northeastern parts of Mongolia and China are interesting, because here a number of tectonic problems of Eastern Asia are solved. The most important question is, how far the Chinese platform is advanced northward, and which type of fold systems fill the immense area between the Siberian and the Chinese platform. Figure 1 gives a fragment of the tectonic chart of the USSR (according to Shatskiy 1956) with the largest geosynclinal territory of the continental part concerned. Not long ago it could be cleared up that the centrosphere of the old Khegano-Bureinskiy-massif, - a part of the already in Pre-Cambrian splintered Chinese platform, being advanced widest northwand - extends into the meridional direction from the Ussuri river to the lower courses of the Sungari- and Bureya-rivers. Data

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20-3-32-52

A Geological-Structural Diagram of USSR Far East and Contiguous Territories to the South

on the uniformity of this massif are still lacking just now. With respect to the massif, the Upper Paleozoic- and younger (up to Upper Crextaceous) granite intrusions intersecting that one, are peculiar. The diagram (figure 1) reflects a distinct difference between the Mongolo-Okhotskaya and Sikhote-Alin'skaya synclinals. The first one is an example of the bequeathed type of the geosynclinal development; the latter one an example of the "superimposed" type ("nazlozhennyy tip"); the plans of the older and younger synclinals differ from each other. The deficiency of knowledges on the structure of the district northern of the Chinese platform was partly filled not long ago. The northern limit of the platform passes almost along the Silyaokhe-river. In the district of the Bol'shoy Khingau and not far from Girin, there already occur marine geosynclinal facies of the Middle- and Upper Paleozoic, which may be brought into connection with the corresponding structure levels of the Mongolo-Okhotsk- and Sikhote-Alin'-geosynclinals. Since the Triassic differenciated motions began, causing large uplifts and locally narrow flexures, limited by fractures.

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A Geological-Structural Diagram of the USSR Far East and Contiguous Territories to the South

20-3-32/52

In the flexures rather mighty effusive-sedimentary masses of the Mesozoic accumulated, which were thrown into folds during the Jurassic and Cretaceous. Intrusive magmatism is widely distributed, and important pre occurence is connected with it. In the middle of the Man'chzhurskaya plane, there, apparently, is an old central massif. It remains uncertain, if it was a part of the Chinese platform before its braaking down. The development of the geosynclinal zone, contiguous to the platform from the north, lasted up to the end of the Permian. Therefore it is to separate as the Mongolo-Girin synclinal. During the Mesozoic mighty vulcanogenic-sedimentary masses accumulated at the eastern slope of the Bol'shoy Khingan. Between the limits of the Northern-Manchzhurskaya- depression there occurred no fold motions, only during the Cretaceous at the borders occurred mighty fractures with small andesite-, trachyt-, and liparite intrusions. Since the Tertiary the development of the platform-shaped south and of the geosynclinal north of Northeastern China passed very similar ways. The intensity of the bit-movements ("glybovyye dvizheniya") rapidly sank down, volcanism became weaker and was almost only represented

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A Geological-Structural Diagram of the USSR Far East and Contiguous Territories to the South 20-3-32/52

by basaltic effusions. After those ones the period of the recent uplifts began. Large Mesozoic fractures elevated again, and along them effusions of Quarternary basalts, as well as formation of volcanic cones together with eruptions began. There are 1 figure and 2 references, all of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: All-Union Scientific Geologic Research Institute, Far Eastern Branch AN USSR (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut, Dal'nevostochnyy filial Akademii nauk SSSR)

PRESENTED: May 23, 1957, by N. V. Shatskiy, Academician

SUBMITTED: May 21, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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VERESHCHAGIN, V.N., otv.red.; KRASNYY, L.I., otv.red.; VLASOV, G.M., red.; ZOLOTOV, M.G., red.; ZHAMOYDA, A.I., red.; KIPARISOVA, L.D., red.; MODZALEVSKAYA, red.; ONIKHIMOVSKIY, V.V., red.; SAVRASOV, N.P.; CHEMEKOV, Yu.F.; SKVORTSOV, V.P., red.; AVERKIYEVA, T.A., tekhn.red.

[Resolutions of the Interdepartmental Conference on the Elaboration of Standard Stratigraphic Systems for the Far East] Reshenila soveshchaniia Mezhvedomstvennogo soveshchaniia po razrabotke unifitsirovannykh stratigraficheskikh skhem dlia Dal'nego Vostoka. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane nedr, 1958. 51 p. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Mezhvedomstvennoye soveshchaniye po razrabotke unifitsirovannykh stratigraficheskikh skhem dlya Dal'nego Vostoka, Khabarovsk, 1956.
2. Predsedatel' Orgkomiteta Mezhvedomstvennogo soveshchaniya po razrabotke unifitsirovannykh stratigraficheskikh skhem dlya Dal'nego Vostoka (for Krasnyy). (Soviet Far East--Geology, Stratigraphic)

BELYAYEVSKIY, N.A., red., VERESHCHAGIN, V.N., red., KRASNYY, L.I., red., LIBROVICH, L.S., red., MARKOVSKIY, A.P., red., MUZYLEV, S.A., red., NALIVKIN, D.V., red., NIKOLAYEV, V.A., red., OVECHKIN, N.K., red., POLOVINKINA, Yu.I., red., ROSSOVA, S.M., red. izd-va,; SEMENOVA, M.V., red. izd-va,; BABINTSEV, N.I., red. izd-va,; GUROVA, O.A.,tekhn.red.

[Geological structure of the U.S.S.R.]Geologicheskoe stroenie SSSR. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane nedr.
Vol. 1. [Stratigraphy] Stratigrafiia. 1958. 587 p. [Supplement] Prilozhenie. 3 fold. maps.
Vol. 2. [Magmatism] Magmatizm. 1958. 329 p.
Vol. 3. [Tectonics] Tektonika. 1958. 383 p.

(MIRA 11:11)

1. Leningrad. Vsesoyuznyy geologicheskiy institut.
(Geology)

KRASNYY, L.I.

3(5) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1198

Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut

Geologicheskoye stroyeniye SSSR. t. 3: Tektonika (Geological Structure of the USSR v. 3: Tectonics) Moscow, Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1958. 383 p. 8,000 copies printed.

Ed.: Krasnyy, L.I.; Ed. of Publishing House: Babintsev, N.I.; Tech. Ed.: Gurova, O.A.; Editorial Board: Belyayevskiy, N.A. Vereshchagin, V.N., Librovich, L.S., Markovskiy, A.P. (Resp. Ed.), Muzylev, S.A., Nalivkin, D.V., Nikolayev, V.A., Ovechkin, N.K., and Polovinkina, Yu.Ir.

PURPOSE: This standard book on the tectonics of the USSR is intended for scientists and students of geology.

COVERAGE: The present volume, one of a series on the geology of the USSR written in commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the Soviet Revolution, covers the tectonics of the country. Based mainly on the earlier studies of A.P.Karpinskiy, A.P. Pavlov, A.D. Arkhangel'skiy and N.S. Shatskiy on the Russian Shield, this

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work constitutes an up-to-date summary of information accummulated on the subject and interpreted by Soviet geologists. In the preparation of this volume advice and assistance was provided by A.Ya. Dubinskiy, L.S. Librovich, V.P. Nekhoroshev, Yu.Ir. Polovinkina, T.N. Spizharskiy and others of the (VSEGEI) All-Union Scientific Research Geological Institute. The terminology used is in accordance with the latest tectonic map of the USSR, 1:5,000,000 scale (1956) prepared under the direction of N.S. Shatskiy and the joint editorship of N.A. Belyayevskiy, A.A. Bogdanov and M.V. Muratov. The book cites numerous pre-revolutionary and Soviet geologists who have contributed to this field and developed theories in the following: 1) formation of geosynclines, by A.A. Borisyak, Ye.V. Milanovskiy, N.M. Strakhov, V.V. Belousov, V.Ye.Khain, V.A. Nikolayev et al. 2) theory of abyssal breaks (dislocations) by A.V. Peyve, 3) tectonics of folded areas, by V.N. Veber, D.V. Nalivkin, V.A. Nikolayev (Central Asia), N.G. Kassin (Kazakhstan), M.A. Usov (West Siberia), V.V. Belousov (Caucasus); M.V. Muratov (Black Sea region), et al. In exploring for coal, information on tectonics was successfully used by L.I. Lutugin, P.I. Stepanov and Yu. A. Zhemchuzhnikov; in petroleum geology by D.V. Golubyatnikov and I.M. Gubkin and in mineral exploration by S.S. Smirnov and Yu.A. Bilibin. A general schematization of Soviet tectonics was developed in the early 30ths by M.M. Tetyayev, D.V. Nalivkin, A.D. Arkhangel'skiy and N.S. Shatskiy. The latest tectonic maps show advances in surface and subsurface

knowledge of USSR crystal structures. A contributing factor here was the use of geophysical exploration methods, both surface and air-borne. The first part of the book deals with regional tectonics of shields, cratons, and ancient crystalline massifs and adjacent folded areas. Study of separate areas was mainly confined to the lesser known parts of Asiatic USSR. A chapter devoted to the most recent tectonic movements in USSR territory treats also the processes affecting the configuration of contemporaneous relief. The names of more than 40 scientists participating in the work are given in the appropriate chapter headings in the table of contents. General editorship was in the hands of L.I. Krasnyy assisted by B.B. Mitgarts. There are 26 inserts. There are no references given.

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KRASNYY, L.I.

Mongolo-Okhotsk geosyncline area and its place in the structure of eastern Asia. Biul.VSEGEI no.1:3-21 '58. (MIRA 14:5)
(Far East--Geology, Structural)

KRASNYY, L.I.

Principal tectonic characteristics of the area of the Sea of Okhotsk. Geol. sbor. [Lvov] no.5/6:282-290 '58. (MIRA 12:10)

1.Vsesoyuznyy geologicheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut, Leningrad.
(Okhotsk region--Geology, Structural)

ANIKEYEV, N.P., glavnyy red.; BISKE, S.F., red.; BOBYLEVSKIY, V.I., red.: VAS'KOVSKIY, A.P., red.; VERESHCHAGIN, V.N., red.; DRABKIN, I.Ye., red.; YEVANGULOV, B.B., red.; YEFIMOVA, A.F., red.; ZINKIN, A.V., red.; LARIN, N.I., red.; LIKHAREV, B.K., red.; MENNER, V.V., red.; MIKHAYLOV, A.F., red.; NIKOLAYEV, A.A., red.; POPOV, G.G., red.; POPOV, Yu.N., red.; SAKS, V.N., red.; SEMEYKIN, A.I., red.; SIMAKOV, A.S., red.; TITOV, V.A., red.; SHILO, N.A., red.; EL'YANOV, M.D., red.; LAKUSHEV, I.R., red.. V redaktirovanii prinimali uchastiye: ANDREYEVA, O.N., red.; BAYKOVSKAYA, T.N., red.; BOLKHOVITINA, N.A., red.; BORSUK, M.O., red.; VASIL'YEV, I.V., red.; VASILEVSKAYA, N.D., red.; VOYEVODOVA, Ye.M., red.; YEVSEYEV, K.P., red.; KIPARISOVA, L.D., red.; KRASNYY, L.I., red.; KRISHTOFOVICH, L.V., red.; KULIKOV, M.V., red.; LIBROVICH, L.S., red.; MARKOV, F.G., red.; MODZALEVSKAYA, Ye.A., red.; NIKIFOROVA, O.I., red.; OBUT, A.M., red.; PCHELINTSEVA, G.T., red.; RZHONSNITSKAYA, M.A., red.; SEDOVA, M.A., red.; STEPANOV, D.L., red.; TIMOFEYEV, B.V., red.; KHUDOLEY, K.M., red.; CHEMEKOV, Yu.F., red.; CHERNYSHEVA, N.Ye., red.. DERZHAVINA, N.G., red.izd-va; GUROVA, O.A., tekhn.red.

(Continued on next card)

ANIKEYEV, N.P.---(continued) Card 2.
[Decisions of the Interdepartmental Conference on the Unified Stratigraphic Columns of the Northeastern Part of the U.S.S.R.] Reshenila Mezhvedomstvennogo soveshchaniia po razrabotke unifitsirovannykh stratigraficheskikh skhem dlia Severo-Vostoka SSSR, Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane nedr, 1959. 65 p. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Mezhvedomstvennoye soveshchaniye po razrabotke unifitsirovannykh stratigraficheskikh skhem dlya Severo-Vostoka SSSR, Magadan, 1957.
(Soviet Far East--Geology, Stratigraphic)

KRASNYY, Lev Isaakovich; MUZYLEV, S.A., red.; MAKUSHIN, V.A., tekhn.red.

[Basic tectonic problems of Khabarovsk Territory and Amur Province] Osnovnye voprosy tektoniki Khabarovskogo krair i Amurskoi oblasti. Leningrad, 1960. 31 p. (Leningrad. Vsesoiuznyi geologicheskii institut. Materialy, no.37) (MIRA 14:7)
(Siberia, Eastern--Geology, Structural)

KRASNYY, Lev Isaakovich; CHEMEKOV, Yu.F., red.; FILATOV, V.G., red.izd-va; PEN'KOVA, S.A., tekhn.red.

[Geology and minerals in the area west of the Sea of Okhotsk] Geologiia i poleznye iskopaemye Zapadnogo Priokhot'ia. Moskva, Gos. nauchn-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po geologii i okhrane nedr, 1960. 161 p. (Leningrad. Vsesoiuznyi geologicheskii institut. Trudy, vol. 34) (MIRA 14:7)

(Okhotsk region--Geology)
(Okhotsk region—Mines and mineral resources)

ITSIKSON, M.I., KORMILITSYN, V.S., KRASNYY, L.I., MATVEYENKO, V.T.

Basic metallogenetic characteristics of the northwestern part of the Pacific ore belt. Geol. rud. mestorozh. no.1:16-44 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy geologicheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Leningrad, i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zolota i redkikh metallov.

(Soviet Far East--Ore deposits)

KRASNYY, L.I.

Jurassic and Cretaceous granitoids in the Stanovoy, Dzhugdzhur, and Pribrezhnyy Ranges and the magmatism in nonfolded areas. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; geol.i razv. no.5: 23-31 My '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.
(Siberia, Eastern--Granite)

KRASNYY, L. I. (speaker), KROPOTKIN, P. N., and VOLARCVICH, G. P.

"Main Features of the Geologic Structure of the Northwestern Part of the Pacific Ocean Ore Belt"

report presented at the First All-Union Conference on the Geology and Metallurgy of the Pacific Ocean Ore Belt, Vladivostok, 2 October 1960.

So: Geologiya Rudnykh Mestorozhdeniy, No 1, 1961, pages 119-127

KRASNYY, L.I.

Mobile regions and problems of their nomenclature. Sov.geol. 4 no.10:118-136 O '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut.
(Geology--Nomenclature)

DZEVANSKIY, Yu.K.; DODIN, A.L.; KONIKOV, A.Z.; KRASNYY, L.I.; MAN'KOVSKIY, V.K.; MOSHKIN, V.N.; LYATSKIY, V.B.; NIKOL'SKAYA, I.P.; SALOP, L.I.; SALUN, S.A.; RABKIN, M.I.; RAVICH, M.G.; POSPELOV, A.G.; NIKOLAYEV, A.A.; IL'IN, A.V.; BUZIKOV, I.P.; MASLENNIKOV, V.A.; NEYELOV, A.N.; NIKITINA, L.P.; NIKOLAYEV, V.A.[deceased]; OBRUCHEV, S.V.; SAVEL'YEV, A.A ; SEDOVA, I.S.; SUDOVIKOV, N.G.; KHIL'TOVA, V.Ya.; NAGIBINA, M.S.; SHEYNMANN, Yu.M.; KUZNETSOV , V.A.; KUZNETSOV, YU.A.; BORUKAYEV, R.A.; LYAPICHEV, G.F.; NALIVKIN, D.V., glav. red.; VERESHCHAGIN, V.N., zam. glav. red.; MENNER, V.V., zam. glav. red.; OVECHKIN, N.K., zam. glav. red.[deceased]; SOKOLOV, B.S., red.; SHANTSER, Ye.V., red.; MODZALEVSKAYA, Ye.A., red.; CHUGAYEVA, M.N., red.; GROSSGEYM, V.A., red.; KELLER,B.M., red.; KIPARISOVA, L.D., red.; KOROBKOV, M.A., red.; KRASNOV, I.I., red.; KRYMGOL'TS, T.Ya., red.; LIBROVICH, L.S., red.; LIKHAREV, B.K., red.; LUPPOV, N.P., red.; NIKIFOROVA, O.I., red.; POLKANOV, A.A., red.[deceased]; RENGARTEN, V.P., red.; STEPANOV, D.L., red.; CHERNYSHEVA, N.Ye., red.; SHATSKIY, N.S., red.[deceased]; EBERZIN, A.G., red.; SMIRNOVA, Z.A., red.izd-va; GUROVA, O.A., tekhn. red.

[Stratigraphy of the U.S.S.R. in fourteen volumes. Lower Pre-Cambrian] Stratigrafiia SSSR v chetyrnadtsati tomakh. Nizhnii Dokembrii. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po geologii i okhrane nedr. Pt. 1 (Asiatic part of the USSR) 1963. 396p.

VLASOV, G.M.; ITSIKSON, M.I.; KORMILITSYN, V.S.; KRASNYY, L.I.; MATVEYENKO, V.T.

Geological prerequisites of the distribution of minerals in the eastern part of the U.S.S.R. Sov.geol. 6 no.12:36-57 D '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut.

KRASNYY, L.I.

International Tectonic Map of Europe. Geotektonika no.5: 130-135 S-O '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut, Leningrad.

KRASNYY, L. P.

3(5)

AUTHORS: Baranov, V. I., Knorre, K. G. SOV/7-59-6-14/17

TITLE: Chronicle. The VIII Session of the Commission for the Determination of the Absolute Age of Geological Formations (at the Otdeleniye Geologo-geograficheskikh nauk AN SSSR (Department of Geological-geographical Sciences AS USSR), May 18 - 22, 1959, Moscow)

PERIODICAL: Geokhimiya, 1959, Nr 6, pp 562 - 563 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The 8th regular session of the (Commission on the Determination of the Absolute Age of Geological Formations) was held in Moscow from May 18 to May 22, 1959 at the Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii im. V. I. Vernadskogo (Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry imeni V. I. Vernadskiy). A series of summarising reports was held on age determinations in the most important parts of the USSR, which are to be presented to the 21st International Geological Congress. The following reports are concerned:

A. V. Polkanov, E. K. Gerling: Problems of the absolute age of the Precambrian of the Baltic Shield.

A. P. Vinogradov, L. V. Komlev, A. I. Tugarinov: The absolute age of the Ukrainian crystalline shield.

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F. P. Semenenko, Ye. S. Burkser, and N. N. Ivantishin: Age groups of the mineralization of the rocks of the Ukraine in their absolute age.

A. P. Vinogradov, A. I. Tugarinov, K. G. Knorre, and Ye. V. Bibikova, V. V. Zhirova, S. I. Zykov: The age of the Precambrian rocks of the crystalline fundament of the Russian Platform.

I. Ye. Starik, A. Ya. Krylov, M. G. Ravich, Yu. A. Silin: The absolute age of the rocks of the eastern part of the Antarctic continent.

A. Ya. Krylov: The absolute age of the rocks of the Tsentral'nyy Tyan' Shan' and the employment of the argon method for metamorphous and sedimentary rocks.

G. D. Afanas'yev: Results of the geochrony formations of the Caucasus.

L. P. Ovchinnikov and M. A. Garris: Age of the geological formations of the Urals and the Priural'ye (Cis-Urals).

N. I. Poleva and G. A. Murina, G. A. Kazakov: Absolute age determination of the sedimentary and volcanic formations.

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L. P. Krasnyy and N. I. Poleva: Absolute age of the magmatic rocks of the (Soviet) Far East.

L. V. Komlev: Absolute age of the granite intrusions of Kazakhstan.

The research work of a number of laboratories, RIAN, GEOKhI, LAGED, VSEGEI, ., UFAN, etc aroused great attention, especially a report of E. K. Gerling, Yu. A. Shukolyukov on the concentration of the isotope Ar^{38} in uranium minerals as well as the comprehensive research work carried out by the vozrastnaya laboratoriya Akademiya nauk Gruzinskoy SSR (Laboratory of Age Determination of the Academy of Sciences of the Gruzinskaya SSR) under the application of isotopic dilution and flame photometry. The determination of the age of sedimentary rocks was discussed; A. Ya. Krylov proved in his report how well radiogenic argon is conserved in destroyed products of rocks such as boulders, sands, sandstones, clays, and muds. A. I. Tugarinov and S. I. Zykov were the first to attempt to determine the absolute age of sedimentary carbonate formations according to isotopic composition of lead.

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ACCESSION NR: AP5006238 S/0292/65/000/002/0001/0005

AUTHOR: Lopukhina, Ye. M. (Candidate of technical sciences); Krasnyy, V. (Engineer)

TITLE: Investigation of an induction capacitor servomotor by the mathematical simulation method

SOURCE: Elektrotekhnika, no. 2, 1965, 1-5

TOPIC TAGS: servomotor, capacitor servomotor, induction servomotor, mathematical simulation, drag cup servomotor

ABSTRACT: A drag-cup capacitor servomotor was simulated on an a-c calculating board, and its characteristics and performance were analyzed by the method of symmetrical components. The effects of the machine parameters and capacitor value on these operating and starting characteristics were investigated: no-load speed, rated speed corresponding to the maximum output shaft power,

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L 40967-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5006238

starting torque ratio, nonlinearity of the mechanical characteristic, and linear-regulation zone. The above characteristics in relative units are presented as curves. These conclusions are offered: (1) The method of mathematical simulation is suitable for calculating those capacitor servomotors which have complex relations between their parameters and output characteristics; (2) Such a simulation yields general relations between the machine parameters and excitation-circuit capacitance on the one hand and its output characteristics on the other; (3) The relations thus obtained can be used for designing servomotors with specified characteristics. Orig. art. has: 11 figures, 14 formulas, and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: EE

NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6013418 SOURCE CODE: UR/0144/65/000/011/1229/1239

AUTHOR: Lopukhina, Ye. M. (Candidate of technical sciences, Docent); Krasnyy, V. (Engineer, Graduate of MEI)

ORG: Moscow Power-Engineering Institute (Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut) /Krasnyy/ Factory im. Lenin, Pl'zen' (Zavod)

TITLE: "Parametric" method of designing capacitor-type induction drag-cup servomotors

SOURCE: IVUZ. Elektromekhanika, no. 11, 1965, 1229-1239

TOPIC TAGS: induction motor, servomotor, drag cup motor, electric motor

ABSTRACT: The "parametric" method of design is based on the relations between the motor output characteristics and the motor parameters connected with its size, winding type, materials, etc. The article analyzes two machine-utilization factors: (1) The coefficient of utilization $\eta = P_{em} / P_{in}$, where P_{em} is

UDC: 621.313.333.

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L 41618-66

ACC NR: AP6013418

0

the electromagnetic power in starting and P_{in} is the power consumed in starting; (2) The specific control power $p_c = P_c / P_{em}$, where P_c is the control power in watts; this factor shows the control power required for producing one synchronous watt in starting. The formulas developed for the coefficient of utilization permit designing minimum-size motors with an elliptic rotating field. To further minimize the size, a circular rotating field is recommended for the starting period. The selection of motor parameters ensuring minimum control power is specified. Orig. art. has: 9 figures and 28 formulas.

SUB CODE: 13, 09 / SUBM DATE: 18Mar64 / ORIG REF: 004

Card 2/2

LOPUKHINA, Yelena Moiseyevna, kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; KRASNYY, Vatslav, inzh. [Krasny, Vaclav]

Choice of relative parameters of slave motors with hollow nonmagnetic rotors. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; elektromekh. 8 no.5:520-526 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Moskovskiy ordena Lenina energeticheskiy institut (for Lopukhina).
2. Zavod imeni Lenina, gorod Pl'zen, Chekhoslovatskaya Sotsialisticheskaya Respublika (for Krasnyy).

LOPUKHINA, Yelena Moiseyevna, kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent;
KRASNYY, Vatslav, inzh.

Contribution to a parametric method for calculating executive induction-type capacitor motors with hollow rotors. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; elektromekh. 8 no.11:1229-1239 '65.
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Zavod imeni Lenina v gorode Pl'zen' Chekhoslovatskoy Sotsialisticheskoy Respubliki (for Krasnyy).

S/181/62/004/012/022/052
B104/B102

24700

AUTHOR: Krasnyy, Yu. P.

TITLE: The dispersion of light in the exciton absorption range in ion crystals which contain microdefects

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 4, no. 12, 1962, 3512-3521

TEXT: A system of N_0 excitons is considered which interact with an external electromagnetic field but not with one another. The Hamiltonian of this system is

$$H=\sum_{i=1}^{N_0}\mathcal{H}(\mathbf{R}_i;\mathbf{r}_i)+\sum_{kj}\hbar\omega_k a_{kj}^{+}a_{kj}. \qquad (7).$$

The excitons are assumed to be Bose particles. Second quantization representation, using the methods by N. N. Bogolyubov (Lektsiy z kvantovoy statistiki - Lectures on quantum statistics -, Kiyev, 1949), leads to

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The dispersion of light in the ...

$$H=\sum_k E(k)\,b_k^+ b_k + \sum_{k,j}\hbar\omega_k a_{kj}^+ a_{kj} +$$
$$+\sum_{k,j} Q_j(k)(a_{kj}^+ + a_{kj})(b_k + b_{-k}^+) + \frac{1}{\Omega}\sum_{k_1,k_2} V_{k_1,k_2} b_{k_1}^+ b_{k_2}, \qquad (10).$$

$$E(k)=\frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2M}+\Delta E+E_0,$$

$$Q_j(k)=\frac{ih\sigma}{m_0\omega}\sqrt{\frac{2\pi\hbar c N_0}{\Omega\omega_k}}\,e_{kj}J_{k_0}\left[\int\varphi_0^2(r)\left(e^{ik\frac{m_e}{M}r}+e^{-ik\frac{m_e}{M}r}\right)d^3r\right].$$

This Hamiltonian is diagonalized with the aid of the single-particle retarded and advanced Green functions,

$$V(\mathbf{R}_i;\,\mathbf{r}_i)=\sum_j V(\mathbf{R}_i-\mathbf{x}_j;\,\mathbf{r}_i),$$

Card 2/5

The dispersion of light in the ...

is assumed for the potential energy of the i-th particle interaction with all microdefects and after a lengthy calculation

$$n^2_{1-2}=\frac{1}{2}(1+\mu_{n'})\pm\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}(1-\mu_{n'})^2+b+n'b_1},$$

$$\mu_{n'}=\frac{2Mc^2}{\hbar\omega_k}\left(1-\frac{\omega_0-n'\omega_1}{\omega_k}\right), \qquad (29)$$

$$b=\frac{8\pi Mc^2}{\hbar^2\omega_k^2}a=\frac{32\pi Mc^2}{2(\hbar\omega_k)^4}\hbar^2e^2c^2n_0f\left[\int\varphi_0^2(r)\left(e^{ik\frac{m_e}{M}r}+e^{-ik\frac{m_e}{M}r}\right)d^3r\right]^2,$$

$$b_1=\frac{4M^2c^4}{(\hbar\omega_k)^4}\frac{S_2}{4(\hbar\omega_k)^2},$$

$$\omega_1=\frac{V_0}{\hbar}+\frac{1}{2}\frac{S_1}{\hbar[E(k)+n'V_0]}.$$

Card 3/5

The dispersion of light in the ...

is obtained for the refractive coefficient. Here $\vec{x}_j$ is the radius vector of the i-th defect, the components of V are assumed to be proportional to the concentration n of the microdefects, $n = n'r_o^3$, n' is the defect concentration, r_o is the mean radius of the defects, n_o is the exciton concentration; $f = \frac{2\hbar}{m_o\omega_k} \left| \int d^3r u^*_{\vec{k}_o}(r) \nabla u_o(r) \right|^2$.

A quantitative calculation shows that the refractive index changes considerably if the concentration of the F-centers is $n' = (10^{15} - 10^{16})$ cm^{-3} (Fig.). There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Odesskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. I. I. Mechnikova (Odessa State University imeni I. I. Mechnikov)

SUBMITTED: July 9, 1962

KRASNYY, Yu.P.

Light dispersion in the region of exciton absorption in ionic crystals containing microdefects. Fiz.tver.tela 4 no.12:3512-3521 D '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Odesskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. I.I.Mechnikova.
(Light--Refraction) (Excitons) (Ionic crystals)

KRASNYY-ADMONI, L.V.; ZAYDENBERG, Ya.Z.

Some properties of developers containing phenidone. Zhur.nauch. i prikl.fot. i kin. 9 no.6:401-404 N-D '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Tsentral'naya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya fotobumag.

KRASNYY-ADMONI, L.V.; ZAYDENBERG, Ya.Z.

Studying the photometric method for measuring the thickness of a relief photographic image. Zhur. nauch. i prikl. fot. i kin. 10 no.1:8-10 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. TSentral'naya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya fotobumag pri Sovete narodnogo khozyaystva RSFSR.

KRASNYY-ADMONI, L.V.

Investigating the process of tanning development. Zhur. nauch. i prikl. fot. i kin. 10 no.4:241-247 Jl-Ag '65.

(MIRA 18:7)

1. TSentral'naya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya fotobumag pri Sovete narodnogo khozyaystva RSFSR.

L 30003-65 EWT(1)/EWP(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWA(d) Pd-1/Pu-4 WW
ACCESSION NR: AR4046881 S/0124/64/000/009/B047/B047

29
B

SOURCE: Ref. Zh. Mekhanika, Abs. 9B282

AUTHOR: Andreyev, A.I.; Krasochkin, R.V.

TITLE: One accurate solution to a complete system of hydrodynamic equations

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Materialy 2 Konferentsii po probl. Vzaimodeystviye atmosf. i gidrosf. v sev. chasti Atlant. okeana. L., Leningr. un-t, 1964, 105-113

TOPIC TAGS: hydrodynamics, hydrodynamic equation, thermal disturbance, streamline flow

TRANSLATION: An accurate solution is presented to the following problem

$$\eta\frac{\partial^2\sigma}{\partial x_3^2}+\frac{\partial\eta}{\partial x_3}\frac{\partial\sigma}{\partial x_3}=0 \qquad (1)$$

$$g\rho+\frac{\partial p}{\partial x_3}=0 \qquad (2)$$

$$\kappa\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x_3^2}+\frac{\partial\kappa}{\partial x_3}\frac{\partial T}{\partial x_3}+\eta\left(\frac{\partial\sigma}{\partial x_3}\right)^2=0 \qquad (3)$$

Card 1/3

for boundary conditions

$$x_2=0,\quad v=v_0,\quad \rho=\rho_0,\quad T=T_0 \tag{4}$$
$$x_2=-H\quad v=0,\quad T=T_H \tag{5}$$

and the following assigned values of ρ, η, and χ

$$\rho=\rho_0 e^{-\alpha x_2},\ \eta=\eta_0 e^{-\beta x_2},\ \kappa=\kappa_0 e^{-\gamma x_2} \tag{6}$$

Here, x_1 and x_2 are coordinates; the x_1 axis runs horizontally, the x_2 axis vertically upward; v = velocity component along axis x_1, ρ = density, g = acceleration due to gravity, χ = coefficient of heat conductivity, η = coefficient of viscosity, T = temperature. The solution of the problem assumes the form

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ACCESSION NR: AR4046881

$$v = \frac{v_0}{1-e^{-\beta H}}\left(e^{\beta x_3} - e^{-\beta H}\right) \tag{7}$$

$$p = p_0 + \frac{\rho_0 g}{\alpha}\left(e^{-\alpha x_3} - 1\right) \tag{8}$$

$$T = \frac{1}{1-e^{-\gamma H}}\left[T_0 - T_H + \frac{\eta_0}{\kappa_0}\frac{\beta}{\beta+\gamma}v_0^2\frac{1-e^{-(\beta+\gamma)H}}{(1-e^{-\beta H})^2}\right]e^{\gamma x_3} - \frac{\eta_0}{\kappa_0}\frac{\beta}{\beta+\gamma}\frac{v_0^2}{(1-e^{-\beta H})^2}e^{(\beta+\gamma)x_3} - \frac{1}{1-e^{-\gamma H}}\left[T_0 e^{-\gamma H} - T_H + \frac{\eta_0}{\kappa_0}\frac{\beta}{\beta+\gamma}v_0^2\frac{e^{-\gamma H}}{1-e^{-\beta H}}\right] \tag{9}$$

Values for the heat flux vector, energy flux density vector and momentum flow density tensor were computed on the basis of equations 7 through 9. The derived solution corresponds in its physical sense to a streamline flow of liquid along axis x_1, resulting from a constant surface force (stipulating an exponential variation of the liquid's heat conductivity and viscosity with depth). The authors also consider a problem on heat wave propagation in liquids at rest and calculate a trajectory for the travel of thermal disturbances in sea water. V.M. Kamenkovich.

SUB CODE: ME ENCL: 00

Card 3/3

L 32910-66

ACC NR: AP6023830 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0326/66/013/001/0177/0183

AUTHOR: Krasochkin, R. V.; Moshkov, B. S.

ORG: Agrophysical Institute, Leningrad (Agrofizicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Study of the growth and geotropic reactions of plants under conditions of centrifugal forces

SOURCE: Fiziologiya rasteniy, v. 13, no. 1, 1966, 177-183

TOPIC TAGS: plant growth, centrifugal force, gravitation effect, plant physiology, environment test chamber, gravity plant effect

ABSTRACT: Investigations were conducted to determine: 1) the possibility of the complete nullification of the physiological effect of gravity by means of rotation, and 2) the possibility of the substitution, in a broad physiological sense of the word, of centrifugal force for gravity. A special centrifugal device which makes it possible to determine the effect of rotation on the growth of plants has been designed and built. The device differes from those hitherto used in that it provides analogous growth conditions for experimental and control plants. The special centrifugal device consists of a wheel with a horizontal rotation axis. The diameter of the wheel is two meters; its width is 0.5 meters. Its main part is a reel with rings connected by steel bolts. The outer rings of the reel make possible the rotation of the wheel. The plants under investigation are placed in special vinyl

Card 1/ UDC: [illegible]

L 32910-66

ACC NR: AP6023830

vessels made from pipe section 30 centimeters long and five centimeters in diameter. Rotation of the wheel is accomplished by an electric motor. The data obtained in the investigations established that the rotation of plants under conditions of an artificially created centrifugal force tends to exclude the physiological effect of gravity on certain reactions of the plants; the complete exclusion of the effect of gravity on the plant organisms was not noted even at a rotation rate of 36 revolutions a minute; the effect of a constant centrifugal force with respect to geotropic reactions, and with relation to the growth of the plant and the accumulation of organic masses is similar to that affected by gravity. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 3 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 26Mar65 / ORIG REF: 005 / OTH REF: 013

Card 2/2

KRASOCHKIN, V.I.

22573 Krasochkin, V.I. I Lizgunova, T.V. Sorta Ovoshnykh Kul'tur, Vyvedennyye V Pushkinskikh Laboratoriyakh Vsesoyuznogo Instituta Rasteniyevodstva. Sbornik Trudov Pushkinsk. Laboratoriy Vsesoyuz. In-Tarasteniyevodstva. L., 1949, S. 271-82.

SO: Letopis No, 30, 1949

KRASOCHKIN, V. T.

22573. KRASOCHKIN, V. T. I lizgunova, T. V. sorta ovoshnykh kul'tur, vyvedennyye v pushkinskikh laboratoriyakh vsesoyuznogo instituta rasteniyevodstva. Sbornik trudov pushkinsk. Laboratoriy vsesoyuz. In-tarasteniyevodstva. L., 1949, S. 271-82.

SO: LETOPIS' No. 30, 1949

PA 16516

USSR/Biology - Sugar Beets 11 Feb 50
Vernalization

"Vernalization of Sugar Beet Seeds," V. T Krasochkiy, All-Union Inst of Agr

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXX, No 5, pp 895-898

Investigated vernalization of seeds as a method of preventing loss of sugar beet yield due to premature formation of flower stalks. Soaked four varieties of sugar beet seeds having different lengths of vernalization periods at 15-18° for 24, 48, and 96 hr starting 26 Feb. Kept seeds in snow at around 0° for 75 days and planted them on 15 May. Emergence

165T6

USSR/Biology - Sugar Beets (Contd) 11 Feb 50

started 25-28 May and correlation of percent of premature formation of flower stalks to length of soaking period was tabulated. Seeds with long vernalization periods required 48-hr soaking, those with very long vernalization periods, 96-hr soaking. Found transplantation to have inhibiting effect on flowering. Includes two tables. Submitted 3 Nov 49 by Acad N. A. Maksimov.

165T6

KRASOCHKIY, V. T.

KRASOCHKIN, V. T.

Vegetables

New types of vegetables for Northern collective farms. Kolkh. proizv. 12 no. 8, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress November 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

KRASOCHKIN, V. T.

Tomatoes

Tomatoes in the north. Nauka i zhizn' 19 no. 4, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, July 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000826210

Name: KRASOCHKIN, Vasiliy Trofimovich

Dissertation: Beets (Biol Characteristics, Species and Varieties, and Methods of Selection)

Degree: Doc Agr Sci

Affiliation: [not indicated]

Defense Date, Place: 16 Nov 55, Council of the All-Union Sci Res Inst of Plant Growing

Certification Date: 28 Apr 56

Source: BMVO 4/57

KRASOCHKIN,V.T.

Original beet and carrot botanical material and prospects for using it in breeding. Probl.bot.no.2:261-282 '55.
(Beets) (Carrots) (MLRA 8:11)

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Potatoes. Vegetables. Melons. M

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 18, 1958, 82358

Author : Krasochkin, V.T.
Inst :
Title : Form Development in Beets

Orig Pub : Tr. po prikl. botan., genet. i selektsii, 1957, 31, No 2, 57-87

Abstract : On the basis of an analysis of data published and experiments, the author comes to the conclusion that the species closest to the original ancient ancestor of the cultured beet is a specie of sea-shore beet (B. maritima L.). The oriental beet (B.orientalis Roth) formed later, under tropical climatic conditions. The Scadinavian beet which formed in northern latitudes is distinguished by a high content of dry matter and sugar in the root tuber, winter resistance, two and more years perenniality. The widespread opinion that the root tuber beet originated

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USSR/Cultivated Plants - Potatoes, Vegetables. Melons. M

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 18, 1958, 82358

as the result of the application of hybridization is incompetent since prior to the appearance of the root tuber forms, the foliated beet was cultivated which acquires ability to form root tubers by means of repeated selections. For the creation of semituberous forms, a prolonged vegetative period is necessary. In the experiments, the foliated semi-tubers (Mangold, with red petioles, No 33 variety) produced a tuber of the average weight of 537 grams under the condtions of high caliber agricultural technique and a long vegetative period of Maykop; near Minsk - 240 grams, near Leningrad - 90 grams. Formation of the present time root tuber varieties took place in the mountains of East Asia, Soviet Trans-Caucasus, and later in Europe. The origin of the contemporary sugar beet is related to the fodder varieties and the northern wild beet distinguished by greater saccherosity. -- M.K. Delina

Card 2/2

KRASOCHKIN, V.T., doktor sel'skokhoz.nauk

Survey of Beta species. Trudy po prikl. bot., gen. i sel. 32 no.3: 3-36 '59. (MIRA 14:5)

(Beets)

KRASOCHKIN, Vasiliy Trofimovich, doktor sel'khoz. nauk; GOLOMYSOV, F.S., red.; BARANOVA, L.G., tekhn. red.

[Beets] Svekla. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz. lit-ry, 1960. 438 p. (MIRA 14:5)

(Beets)

PISCEVIC, Stanislav, sanitetski pukovnik, dr.; [illegible], Slobodan, sanitetski pukovnik, dr.; MIHAILOVIC, Dragoljub, sanitetski pukovnik, dr.; KRASOJEVIC, Dragoljub, sanitetski kapetan, dr.

A case of combined injuries with severe hemorrhage. Vojnosanit. pregl. 21 no.4:253-256 Ap '64

1. Vojnomedicinska akademija u Beogradu, Klinika za hirurske bolesti.

KRASOJEVIC, Milorad, inz. (Beograd)

Organization and work of the Urban Geodesic Service of Belgrade.
Geod list 16 no.4/6:188-195 Ap-Je '62.

KRASOJEVIC, Vladimir, student (Beograd); BORISAVLJEVIC, Miodrag, student (Beograd)

"DEKKA," a new apparatus for both air and sea navigation. Tesla no.17/18:41-42 '56.

KRASON, Jan

Ground waters in the Libyan Desert in Egypt. Przegl geol 9 no.11: 612-614 '61.

1. Uniwersytet Wroclawski.

(Egypt—Water, Underground)

KRASON, Jan

Sedimentary cycles in the Lower Silesian Zechstein. Przegl geol 10 no.6:284-288 Je '62.

1. Uniwersytet, Wroclaw.

KRASON, Jan

Some remarks on Nubian sandstone in Egypt. Przegl geol 10 no.8: 435-436 Ag '62.

1. Uniwersytet, Wroclaw.

KRASON, J.

A symposium on stratigraphical problems of the Upper Permian.
Przegl geol 13 no.2:86 F '65.

KRASON, Stanislaw

Prevention of renal complications following surgery of prostatic adenoma. Roczn. pom. akad. med. Swierczewski. 8:451-465 '62.

1. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej Pomorskiej Akademii Medycznej Kierownik: prof. dr Wladyslaw R. Heftman i z Kliniki Urologicznej Pomorskiej Akademii Medycznej Kierownik: doc. dr Alfons Wojewski.
(PROSTATECTOMY) (KIDNEY DISEASES) (PROSTATIC HYPERTROPHY)

WOJEWSKI, Alfons; KRASON, Stanislaw; [illegible], Tyszard

Experimental production of renal tumors. Pol. przegl. chir. 36 no.4a:Suppl.:583-589 Ap '64.

1. Z Kliniki Urologicznej Pomorskiej Akademii Medycznej w Szczecinie (Kierownik: doc. dr A. Wojewski).

KRASON, Stanislaw

Post-traumatic rupture of the kidney with complet avulsion of the vascular pedicle. Pol. przegl. chir. 36 no.10:suppl. 1313-1316 O '64

1. Z Kliniki Urologicznej Pomorskiej Akademii Medycznej w Szczecinie (Kierownik: doc. dr. A. Wojewski).

WOJEWSKI, Alfons; KRASON, Stanislaw

Spontaneous rupture of pyonephrosis into the peritoneal cavity.
Polski tygod. lek. 11 no.38:1632-1634 17 Sept 56.

1. (Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej P.A.M. w Szczecinie; kierownik; doc. dr. W. Heftman) Szczecin, ul Powstancow 72, II Klinika Chirurgiczna P.A.M.

(NEPHROSIS, complications,
pyonephrosis rupt. causing peritonitis (Pol))
(PERITONITIS, etiology and pathogenesis,
pyonephrosis rupt. (Pol))

KRASON, Stanislaw

Complications after ascending pyelography. Polski przegl. chir. 33 no.3:275-278 '61.

1. Z Oddzialu Urologicznego PAM Kierownik: z-ca prof. dr A Wojewski.

(PYELOGRAPHY compl)

WOJEWSKI, Alfons; KRASON, Stanislaw

Our modification of the Fabre-Thierman operation (coccygo-sciatic prostatectomy). Pol. przegl. chir. 34 no.10a:1129-1133 '62.

1. Z Kliniki Urologicznej PAM w Szczecinie Kierownik: doc. dr A. Wojewski.

(PROSTATECTOMY)

WOJEWSKI, Alfons; KRASON, Stanislaw

A case of true hermaphroditism. Endokr. pol. 14 no.1:113-116 '63.

1. Klinika Urologiczna P.A.M. w Szczecinie Kierownik: doc. dr A. Wojewski.

(HERMAPHRODITISM)

SMIRNOVA, A.V.; KRASONOVA, A.K.; GROMOVA, G.P.; VINOGRAD, M.I.

Electron microscope study of fractures in the EI437B cast alloy. Zav. lab. 30 no.5:571-573 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii imeni I.P. Bardina.

FROCHT, M.M.; BOKSHTEYN, M.F. [translator]; KRASONTOVICH, Yu.F., [translator]; PREYSS, A.K. [translator]; PRIGOROVSKIY, N.I., professor, redaktor; SNITKO, I.K., redaktor; TUMARKINA, N.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Photoelasticity; polarization-optical method of stress analysis] Fotouprugost'; poliarizatsionno-opticheskii metod issledovaniia napriazhenii. Perevod s angliiskogo M.F.Bokshtein, IU.F.Krasontovicha, A.K.Preiss. Pod red. N.I.Prigorovskogo. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo tekhniko-teoret. lit-ry. Vol. 1. 1948. 432 p. Vol. 2. 1950. 488 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 8:2)

(Photoelasticity) (Strains and stresses)

KRASOTA, P., polkovnik kand. voyennykh nauk, dotsent

Radiological weapons. Voen. znan. 41 no.6:38 Je '65. (MIRA 18:5)

KRASOTA, V.F.

Anatomicophysiological characteristics of the digestive tract of calves raised under different conditions. Zhur.ob.biol. 15 no.2: 138-143 Mr-Ap '54. (MLRA 7:3)
(Calves)

KRASOTA, V. F.

USSR/Farm Animals - Cattle.

C-2

Abs Jour : [illegible]

Author : Krasota, V.F.

Inst : Ulyanovskiy Agricultural Institute.

Titl. : [illegible] Development, Chemical Composition and Strength of the Calf Skeleton in Relation to Different Breeding Conditions.

Orig Pub : Tr. Ul'yanovsk. s.-kh. in-ta, 1956, 4, 163-173.

Abstract : It was established that upon copious feeding of calves with mostly easily digestible foods (milk), the total mass of tubular bones is by 50% greater than in the calves given coarse, juicy roughages. In calves of the first group, the bones were not only longer and thicker, but also heavier. The periods of their ossification, compared more rapidly, and their internal structure.

Card 1/2

USSR/Farm Animals - Cattle. Q/2

Abs Jour : [illegible] - Biol., No 1, [illegible], 2669

([illegible] platelets, haversian canals) was more explicitly expressed. When subjected to a breakage test, a higher critical load is obtained. Their calcium content ranges from 23.5 to 28.9%, whereas in the bones of the [illegible] calves it reaches only 17-20%. -- A.V. [illegible]

Card 2/2

Q

USSR / Farm Animals. Cattle.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 5, 1959, No. 21218

Author : Krasota, V. F.
Inst : Not given
Title : Perfecting the Bestuzhevskaya Breed

Orig Pub : Zhivotnovodstvo, 1958, No 3, 52-59 - VOL 20

Abstract : The Bestuzhevskaya dairy-beef cattle breed was created as a result of complicated crossings of local cattle with various other breeds (Durham, Shorthorn, Dutch, Tyrolean, Simmenthal, Wilstermarsh, Ayrshire, Kholmogorskaya) which was periodically replaced by long-lasting breeding in "itself" (inbreeding) and an inverse crossing with aboriginal cattle. In 1957 more than 370,000 heads were counted within the entire distribution area of the breed. Valuable strains and families were created; highly milk productive herds are

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 5, 1959, No. 21218

in existence, as well as record-breaking cows, etc. However, the work of breeding cattle is not performed sufficiently enough. It is imperative to keep the following standards for the breed: in 1st grade cows the milk yield for 300 days after the first parturition should be 300 kg, their live weight should amount to 400 - 420 kg; after the second, third and more parturitions, the figures should be correspondingly 2600 kg and 3200 - 3500; 450 - 500 and 530 - 580 kg. The milk's fat content should not be lower than 3.9 percent. Sires should weigh at least 800 kg at the age of 5 years. -- V. I. Orlov

KRASOTA, V.F., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

Controlled development of cattle. Agrobiologiia no.5:67-72 S-O '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Ul'yanovskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.
(Calves--Feeding and feeding stuffs)

KRASOTA, V. F., Doc of Agric Sci -- (diss) "Peculiarities of the Growth and Development of Immature Bestushcheff's Cattle under Various Types of Breeding and Measures for the Future Perfection of the Breed," Moscow, 1959, 29 pp (Moscow Agricultural Academy im K. A. Timiryazev) (KL, 2-60, 115)

KRASOTA, V.F., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

Conference embracing several provinces about improvement of the Bestu-zhev breed. Zhivotnovodstvo 21 no.2:62-63 F '59. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Predsedatel' nauchnogo soveta po bestuzhevskoy porode v zone Srednego Povolzh'ya.
(Volga Valley--Cattle breeds)

KRASOTA, V.F.

Characteristics of typological features of growing animals based on a study of behavior reactions of calves. Trudy.Inst.morf.zhiv. no.31:93-99 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Ul'yanovskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.
(Calves)

KRASOTA, Vladimir Filippovich (Ul'yanovsk Agricultural Institute)

for Doctor of Agricultural Sciences on the basis of dissertation

defended 11 Jan 60 in Council of Moscow Order of Lenin Agricultural

Academy im. Timiryazev, entitled: "Peculiarities of Growth and De-

velopment of the Young Animals of the Bestuzhev Cattle in Different

Methods of its Upbringing and Ways for a Further Perfection of this

Breed." (BMVISSO USSR, 2-61, 24)

KRASOTA, V.F., prof.

Improve the theoretical training of agricultural specialists.
Zemledelie 24 no.4:80-84 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Nachal'nik Upravleniya vysshego i srednego sel'skokhozyzystvennogo obrazovaniya Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyzystva SSSR.
(Agriculture--Study and teaching)

KRASOTA, V.F., prof.

Improve the training of agronomists. Zemledelie 25 no.10:3-6 O '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Nachal'nik Upravleniya vysshego i srednego sel'skokhozyaystvennogo obrazovaniya Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva SSSR.

KRASOTA, V.F.

Good start. Zemledelie 26 no.12:10-11 D '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Nachal'nik Glvanogo upravleniya vysshego i srednego sel'skokhozyaystennogo obrazovaniya Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva SSSR.

L 8221-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(c)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/EWP(l)/ETC(m)
ACC NR: AP5026216 IJP(c) MJW/JD/WW SOURCE CODE: UR/0381/65/000/004/0056/0060

AUTHOR: Baryshev, S. Ye.; Bespalov, N. A.; Shan'kova, Z. N.; Krasota, V. K. 45 B

ORG: none

TITLE: Mechanized ultrasonic normal wave flaw detector for automatic quality control of aluminum alloy plates 14

SOURCE: Defektoskopiya, no. 4, 1965, 56-60

TOPIC TAGS: ultrasonic inspection, aluminum alloy, alloy sheet, alloy plate, plate ultrasonic inspection, ultrasonic flaw detector, automatic flaw detector, quality control

ABSTRACT: The design and the operating principles of a UDK-2L ultrasonic flaw detector for automatic quality control of aluminum alloy plates and sheets are described. The flaw detector operation is based on the pulse-echo method using normal antisymmetric waves which undergo a maximum reflection from laminations in the fd range of 6—12 Mc·mm (f is the ultrasound frequency and d is the metal thickness). The UDK-2L flaw detector has two control channels and operates with three fixed frequencies: 1.8, 2.5, and 5 Mc. It is provided with several pairs of interchangeable search heads, each of which is designed for a certain alloy and a definite range of thicknesses. The UDK-2L is capable of separating a pulse reflected from a flaw located at a distance of 1200 mm in sheets of AMg6 aluminum alloy. Preliminary statistical data showed that the UDK-2L ensures detection of laminations 20—30 mm long and

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ACC NR: AP5026216

0.5—1.0 mm wide, slag inclusions, discontinuities in the cladding layer, and other types of internal flaws. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table. [MS]

SUB CODE: 13, 11/ SUBM DATE: 05Apr65/ ATD PRESS: 4148

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L 14256-66 EWT(1)/FS(v)-3 SCTB DD/RD

ACC NR: AT6003907 SOURCE CODE: UR/2865/65/004/000/0676/0682 48 46

AUTHOR: Meleshko, G. I.; Krasotchenko, L. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Conditions of carbon nutrition of Chlorella in intensive cultures

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Otdeleniye biologicheskikh nauk. Problemy kosmicheskoy biologii, v. 4, 1965, 676-682

TOPIC TAGS: Chlorella, photosynthesis, carbon dioxide, oxygen, plant growth, closed ecology system, exchange reaction

ABSTRACT: Experiments were performed in order to determine the optimum amounts of CO_2 required for maximum production of oxygen by Chlorella under conditions of intense cultivation. Experiments were performed in a closed system with a g/liter gas volume. This arrangement made it possible to perform three experiments using the same culture without any substantial modification of the density of suspension of conditions of the medium. A previously grown culture of Chlorella was centrifuged for 15 min

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(at 3—4000rpm), after which the culture was re-suspended in a fresh Tamiya medium. A mixture of air and CO_2 was supplied to the culture by a diaphragm pump at the rate of 3—4 liters/min. A reactor, based on a membrane method of cultivation, assured good conditions of gas exchange between the open surface of the suspension and the air. The photosynthetic rate was determined as a function of the diminishing concentration of CO_2 in the closed volume of the system by means of a continuous automatic gas analyzer (UAV-1). In the tests CO_2 concentrations ranged from 13% down to the point where photosynthesis apparently ceased. The pH of the medium varied from 5.5 at the beginning of the experiment to 6.0 at the end. A special thermophylic strain of Chlorella with a temperature optimum of 40—41° C was used. The following densities of Chlorella suspensions were used in the tests: $0.5—0.6 \times 10^9$, $3—4 \times 10^9$, and $8—10 \times 10^9$ cells per cc. The results in all three tests were quite similar. The intensity of photosynthesis increased sharply as the amount of CO_2 in the air was increased to 1.5—1.8%. Further increases in CO_2 concentration did not increase the intensity of photosynthesis until 4.5—5.5% was reached. At this concentration another sharp increase in intensity of photosynthesis was observed. Here a

second plateau, where increases in CO_2 did not increase the intensity of photosynthesis, was encountered. This plateau lasted until the concentration of CO_2 in the air reached 7.0—7.5%, at which point a third sharp increase in photosynthesis took place. Further increases in the productivity of the culture. However, this was not accompanied by any depression in the intensity of photosynthesis. It should be noted that the third plateau was reached only with a concentration of 8—10 x 10^9 cells per cc. Lower concentrations of Chlorella cells provided only 2-step increases.

The step-like nature of the graphs obtained in the experiments is apparently explained by factors which delay the arrival of CO_2 to the point where it can be utilized by the cell. The rate of CO_2 utilization by the cells has a direct effect on the magnitude of the partial pressure of CO_2 in the air. This probably explains the presence of the third plateau in high-density cultures and its absence in cultures where the utilization rate of CO_2 is slower.

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The rate at which CO_2 passes into cells is determined not by the concentration of CO_2 in the air but by the concentration of dissolved CO_2 in the zone of the cells in the medium. The latter conditions is affected by the exchange rate of air and liquid phases, the area of contect, the ability of CO_2 to dissolve, the CO_2 capacity of the medium, the rate of diffusion of molecules in the nutrient medium, and the motility of the medium itself. All of these factors must be considered in designing photosynthesis reactors. Orig. art. has 3 figures. [ATD PRESS: 4091-F]

SUBJ CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 007

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KRASOTIN, K. A.

AUTHORS: Rutman, D. ., Vinogradova, L.V., Krasotin, K.A., Min'kov, D.B. 131-12-4/9

TITLE: Refractories in the Hands of the User (Ogneupory u potrebitelya). Refractory Highly Aluminous Bricks for Ladles and Arresting Tubes Made of a Substance Composed of Mullite and Corundum (Termostoykiy vysokoglinozemistyy kovshevoy kirpich i stopornyye trubki mullito-korundovogo sostava)

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, 1957, Nr 12, pp. 546-549 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: According to a working method developed sets of ladle bricks and arresting tubes manufactured by the industry were tested in practice. The durability of these bricks was found to be 50% greater than that of ordinary fireclay bricks. Furthermore, the manufacture and practical testing of a set of refractory highly aluminous ladle bricks made of a mullite-corundum composition is described in detail, in which steel of different melts was cast. In conclusion it is stated that:

1.) The ladles lined by highly aluminous bricks are able to stand 18 melts instead of the average of 11.8 in the case of ordinary fireclay bricks, and that with these bricks no cracking or

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